

LOCAL SHOPPING

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

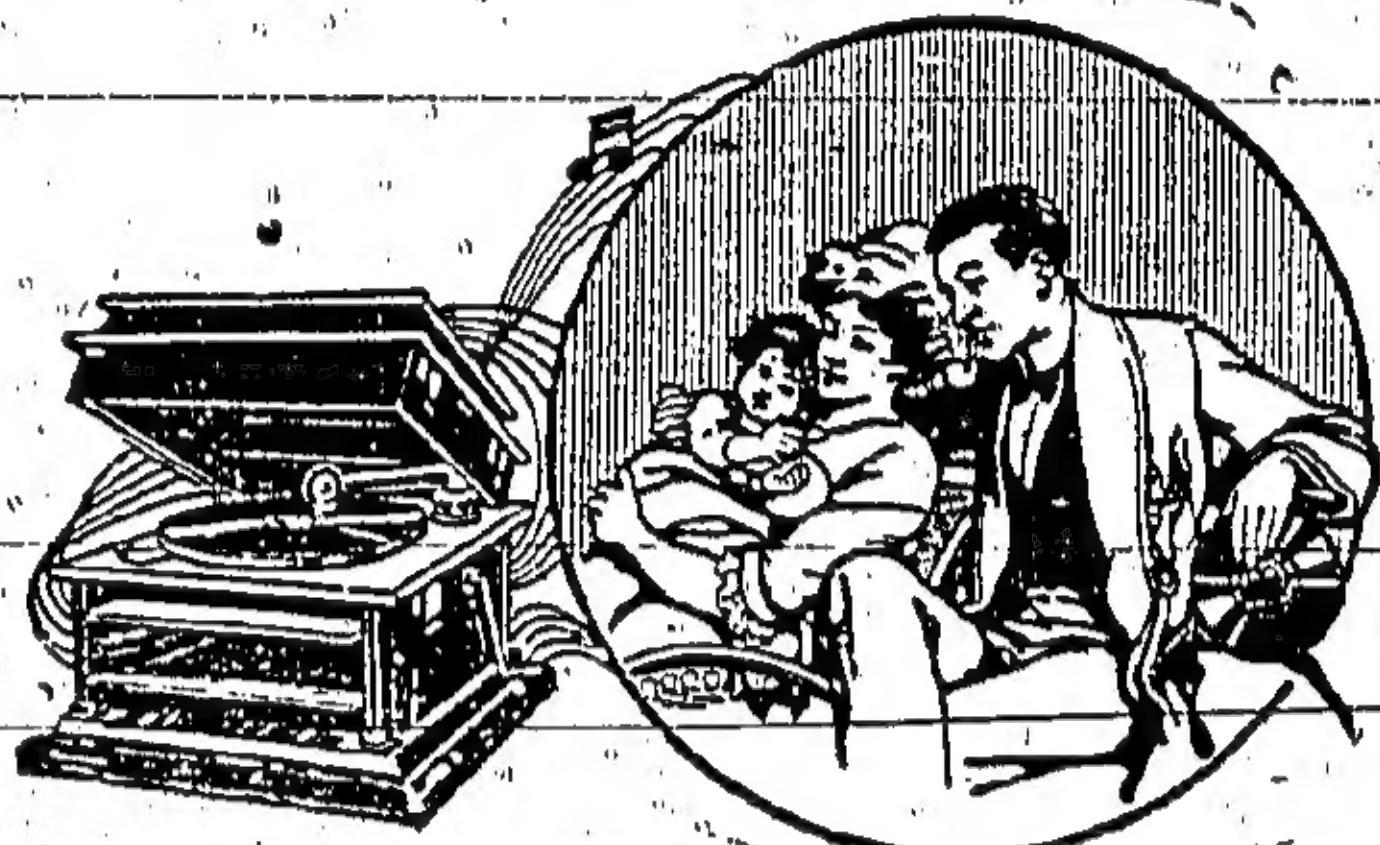
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,

High Class English Jewellery.

THE BEST ALL ROUND

GIFT
FOR THE HOME

A "COLUMBIA" GRAFONOLA

WE INVITE YOUR INSPECTION.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC Co., Ltd.

6 Des Vaux Rd

TEL. 1332.

M. MELACHRINO & CO.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

No. 4 per 100 \$4-

No. 6 " 100 3-

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HONGKONG CIGAR STORE.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).

ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS-AND-IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two shipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 43, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG. Telephone No. 459.
Shanghai Office, 10, N. P. ROAD, KOWLOON, HONGKONG. Telephone No. K 8.
Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1917.

A Natural
Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due
to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism
and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil
spirits exist still. We call them "Disease
Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once
lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with
its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches
and pains, is the result.

ENO'S
FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease
germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It
clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new
life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy
action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole
digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young
or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhea
by removing the irritating cause.
Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping
a bottle in the house.

Prepared on y

ENO'S FRUIT SALT WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

INTIMATIONS

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA
(MITSU BISHI CO.)

COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA-
SIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, YO-
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Co.

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For particulars, apply to

K. KATO,

Manager,

No. 2, PEARL STREET,

HONGKONG.

818

SILIMPON (SEBATTIK)

COAL.

THE Co. has been having been appointed

AGENTS for the COWIE HARBOUR

COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote

prices for best quality SILIMPON

COAL (trimmed into Dunks at SEBATTIK

TIS or SANDAKAN (British North

Borneo).

SILIMPON COAL compares favourably

with the better grades of Japanese

Coal and gives good results on a very

moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or

SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPON

COAL (either cargo or bunkers)

are exempt from payment of all Port

charges.

At SEBATTIK Steamers are berthed along-

side the Company's wharf where there is

a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low

water Spring Tides.

Charters of Siboko Bay (SEBATTIK Har-

bour), Prices and all other information

concerning the Port can be had on

application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.

Agents Cowie Harbour Coal

Company, Limited.

Hongkong, Dec. 2, 1915.

1027

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

Some of our

BY-PRODUCTS AND SPECIALITIES.

CORNED BEEF, CORNED PORK

VARIETY OF SAUSAGES

PRESSED BEEF, COOKED HAM,

BISCUITS, LARD,

CORNED TONGUES,

SMOKED TONGUES,

PORK PIE, GAME PIES.

Which cannot be excelled for Quality.

86

WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY S. KURIYAMA

The first (1913) edition is already used.

Biographies of over 5,000 people

who are well-known in society and of

several hundred foreigners associated with

Japan in the book. Quite new

material and accurate sketches, both being

entirely free from prejudices.

Many portraits are inserted. The book

contains over 1,400 pages.

The price is yen 5 (12s.) or \$3 per copy.

Orders for the book should be accompanied

by payment.

Subscribers for the second annual edition

of "Who's Who in Japan" will be allowed

a reduction of one yen.

The registered postage is 18 sen. to Korea

and China 40 sen. and to Europe & America

70 sen. or 35 cents.

It is a Good Japanese Bismarck.

Many influential papers of the world

noticed this work in the highest terms.

For example, The Daily Mail says:

Yet another "Who's Who" is a far more

time from Japan! The reader is apt

first to regard it as a curiosity, as a sign

that the East has now become Western

practically almost to the last detail. But

Who's Who in Japan is far more than

a curiosity; it is a very sound and useful

reference book. It is printed in English

and contains brief biographies, on the

selected model of prominent men in Japan.

Mr. Kuriyama is a skilful editor and has done

his work well.

Who's Who in Japan Publishing Office,

No. 5, 1-chome, Uchisaiwaicho,

Kojimachi Tokyo.

ALEXANDRA CAFE

ENTERS in Fresh, Fried or Stewed

Fishes, Haddock, Kippers, etc.



"CAPSTAN"
For Flavour. NAVY CUT For Quality.
THE OLD FAVOURITE.

EXPERIENCE AT THE
FRONT.LETTER BY A HONGKONG
MAN.

The following letter has been received by
Mr. R. S. Benbow Rowe of Shanghai from
his brother Lieut. O. H. S. Benbow, Row,
5th Battalion, King's Shropshire Light
Infantry, formerly of Messrs Shawan,
Tunco and Co., Hongkong:

I last wrote to you when we were in the
reserve trenches, but my letter must have
been very acchy. I forget what I told
you, as it was written late at night in the

R. Q. dugout, when my eyelids were
heavy with want of sleep and I was
chilled with cold, so I will briefly reiterate
what has happened to me since I

wrote you from the base. I took a
draft up to the front, then returned
to the base. They kept me there for
several days, then I received orders to join
our 5th Battalion (for which I had applied)

at what I considered the very worst part
of the Western line. I travelled by train
up to a town some 15 miles behind the
front line, and from there found my way to

the place where the battalion was resting
and reported. They had been resting for
about a week and were just recovering
from one of the most severe actions of

the war—that of Sept. 25. We went in a
strong battalion of about 800 men and 19
guns. We did our share of the fighting and
the enemy 1st and 2nd line trenches were

reached their 3rd line without great loss,
then a certain thing I can't speak of, went
wrong, and we had to fall back, fighting
for every inch of ground.

For a time we were in their 1st line
trenches—stuck it for over two hours then
had to give it up and get back to where we

started from, a broken battalion, but
nevertheless one that had made a name for
itself and lived up to the traditions of the
Army.

Another battalion relieved the 5th
Army. Another battalion relieved the 5th
Army. Another battalion relieved the 5th
Army.

All that returned were 3 officers and roughly
300 men. Of the company to which I am
now posted which went out 200 strong, and
which bore the brunt of the inferno of fire
during the retirement, only twelve men

remained the rest all the following
morning.

Well, I came down to this cheery
assembly, to learn that two officers whom
I had known well, who had been in the
trenches with me, had just before me, were
among the casualties. They had been back
over a week when I joined and were getting
reorganized. Several drafts have been sent
up and within a week after my arrival, we

were practically full strength again both in
officers and men. A lot of my brother officers
in the 5th were the pick of them—were
transferred to the 5th and joined up.

Then we got out orders to move up to
the reserve trenches.

THE TRAGEDY OF BELGIAN.

I was picked to go up the day before my
Coy. to take over things and set out with a
small party of men in a motor lorry, which
took us as far as the ruins of what is said
to have been one of the most beautiful
towns of Belgium. It is now just a jumble
of shattered walls and rubble, but enough

remains of some of the fine old buildings to
give one an idea of the beauty of the place.
The glorious old buildings were mostly
built about the 11th century, and one of
the towers is still standing nearly a

century to complete. Now they are all shat-
tered to pieces by heavy shell fire—quite be-
yond repair. And it is a waste of destruction,
as no purpose was served by shelling the
towns—but nevertheless the fighting round

here has been fierce for over a year now.
The place I speak of has been shelled
regularly for all that time and they still
drop their big stuff into the ruins every

night. I am trying to get per-
mission to send you some pictures postcards
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NATURE'S HAIR WARNINGS.

NATURE NEVER STRIKES WITHOUT WARNING.

But people as a rule put off. It is when the pillow shows the turgent hairs in the morning: when dandruff and scurf sprinkle the hair, when it is dry and brittle that it is time to commence AT ONCE using

WATSON'S RESORCIN HAIR WASH.

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JAN. 7, 1916.

COMPULSORY SERVICE FOR SHIRKERS.

THE debate on the Compulsion Bill is interesting for the light it throws on the recent difficulties of the Cabinet in coming to a decision on the question. If Sir JOHN SIMON has said all that there is to be said against the measure, we cannot believe that the action he has taken in resigning from the Cabinet will command very general approval. Public opinion in Great Britain is undoubtedly opposed overwhelmingly to compulsory military service, on general principles, and nothing but the clearest recognition of the imperative necessity for the temporary abandonment of our traditional national policy could lead such statesmen as Mr. ASQUITH, Mr. BALFOUR, Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, not to mention many other members of the Cabinet, to recommend the nation to resort to the principle of compulsory military service. Apart from the sentimental objection to the adoption of the principle of compulsion, all the reasons Sir JOHN SIMON advanced against the Bill seem to be fully met by Mr. ASQUITH's outline of its provisions. Sir JOHN SIMON disagrees with the view that the number of single men who have not attested is "far from being a negligible quantity." He says in fact that they are a negligible quantity when the large classes who ought not to be reckoned in—the total are deducted from it. A cable told us a few days ago that the number of single men who had failed to offer themselves under Lord DENNY's scheme was 1,029,231, of whom 378,071 are classified as being indispensable to other national services, leaving 651,160 single men who have not volunteered. It would seem from this that the Government has had careful investigations made as to who ought and who ought not to be left out of the reckoning, and the net result is that 650,000 single men are shown to have failed in their duty to attest, without being able to plead that they are engaged in indispensable national services. Lord KITCHENER, no doubt, correctly explained these figures to a great extent when he remarked that there are a certain number of men "with poor ideas of the duties of a citizen," and that, while there are some shirkers, "there are also undoubtedly others not joining for valid reasons and would only be too happy if the Government should decide their doubts." It is common knowledge that this is so in hundreds of cases. Mr. ASQUITH told the House of Commons that the grounds of exemption had been carefully devised to meet all possible hardships and service. Thus it amounts to this, that conscription is proposed for single men who have no ground for exemption, and that class of citizen, we think it will be generally agreed, is entitled to no further consideration, in the existing circumstances.

THE DIARY.

MEMO. FOR TO-MORROW.

10.30 a.m.—Auction of Chinese Porcelain at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

General Memoranda.

SUNDAY, Jan. 9:—

9 a.m.—Excursion to Macao by s.s. "Tahiti".

Semi-final of Golf Championship at Farquhar.

TUESDAY, Jan. 11:—

2.30 p.m.—Auction of Blackwood white Furniture, Brasses, etc., at Messrs. Hughes and Hough's.

SATURDAY, Jan. 22:—

Entries close for the Race.

MONDAY, Jan. 31:—

2.15 p.m.—Piano Recital by Mr. Denman Fuller, F.R.C.O., L.R.A.M., in the City Hall.

THE

"CHINA MAIL"

OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS-PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED IN HONGKONG AND CHINA GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING HOME, AND THUS KEEP IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE COLONY.

VISITING CARDS

PRINTED AT

"China Mail" Office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Rev. E. W. L. Martin will take service in the British Church at Macao on Saturday.

The Bishop of Victoria will preach at Christ Church, Shantou, Canton, on Sunday next.

The theft of two pairs of binoculars, valued at \$40, from the examination launch "Cave Fat," which anchored near Heli's Wharf, has been reported.

It will be seen from the final list of subscriptions to the Prince of Wales Fund published in another column that a total of £31,447 4s. 3d. has been remitted to London from Hongkong.

The last of the series of meetings in connection with the Week of Prayer is being held to-morrow (Saturday) at 12.30 in the City Hall when the Rev. N. C. Pope will be the chairman and speaker. It is announced that the fortnightly united meetings for Intercession at St. Paul's College will be continued, the next being on January 18th at 8 p.m.

ATTACK ON A CHINESE CUSTOMS STATION.

A "REVOLUTIONARY" GANG.

The Chinese Customs Station at Yuen, about five miles from Shatukok, was the scene of an extraordinary attack by a band of alleged revolutionaries yesterday afternoon, the station being raided, two Europeans robbed of their belongings, and one Chinese mortally wounded.

The attack on the station, which is a large and important one, was carried out by an armed band of about 100 men, and was apparently planned for the night, as the station was closed and the Chinese staff were absent.

The two Europeans in the station were Mr. DOLL, an Englishman, and Mr. K. STANGARD, a Dane. They were robbed of their clothes and told they would be shot if they resisted, and that they had better clear out and get to Hongkong. The first report received in Kowloon said they had been shot but this is incorrect.

They returned safely to the Colony last night, and reported that the station was in the hands of the men when they left. The leader of the band, who spoke English well, told the Europeans that the men were not robbers, but revolutionaries. He gave them his name, said he was the Manager of the "Hongkong and Kowloon Dairy," and a leader of the Revolutionary Party, and would be responsible for what occurred.

The Chinese "brave" (Customs official) who was wounded in the attack was put on the Customs launch and arrived at Shatukok about 8.15 last night. From there he was put on the train for Kowloon but expired at 6.0 this morning.

All the arms and ammunition in the station were taken, and the furniture knocked to pieces. Proclamations were posted by the revolutionaries.

A telephone message from Chinese about the attack was received at Kowloon at 3.0 yesterday afternoon, while at 5.30 Messrs. DOLL and STANGARD reached the Shatukok police station in British territory. A considerable body of police, under the direction of the Captain Superintendent of Police (Mr. Messer), the Assistant Superintendent (Mr. King), and Inspector Gordon, was at once sent up to Shatukok, but the raiders made no attempt to cross the frontier. The Customs launch was sent up this morning.

ALLEGED WRONGFUL DISMISSAL.

A case was adjourned for a fortnight this morning, in which Hubert James Peterson claims \$1,000 from the Asiatic Petroleum Company for wrongful dismissal. Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Wilkinson & O'Neil, appeared for plaintiff, and Mr. A. M. Preston, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, for the defendant Company.

The Judge observed that the claim was for \$2,350, which he thought was curious.

Mr. Dixon: It has been reduced to \$1,000 to bring it within the Summary Court jurisdiction.

Pleadings were granted both sides.

AFTERNOON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Vernon and Smyth report the following alterations in prices of local stocks this afternoon.

Douglas \$114 buyers.

Indo China \$174 buyers.

Preferred \$53 buyers.

Deferred \$121 buyers.

Cements \$10.30 buyers.

N.Y.K. STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha intimates that they have received a cablegram from their Head Office advising movements of their steamers on the European Line as follows:

"Kamo Maru" (Westbound) left Colombo on Friday (Dec. 30th).

"Katori Maru" (Westbound) left Suva on Tuesday (Jan. 4th).

"Miyazaki Maru" (Eastbound) left Macao on Sunday (2nd Jan.).

All are proceeding via Cape.

THE MAGISTRACY.

ALLEGED THEFT OF ANTIMONY ORE.

A theft of 4,000 lbs. of antimony ore, value \$750, the property of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, the ore being concealed under the boarding of a junk after it had been taken from the lighter, was mentioned in Mr. Hazeland's court this morning. Mr. Davidson appeared to prosecute for the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, one Chinese being charged. The case was remanded.

AN OPIUM CASE TO BE RETRIED.

Mr. Hazeland this morning granted a re-hearing of the case in which a Chinese was convicted for possessing 52 lbs. of opium. Mr. L. D'Almada explained that defendant had instructed him before the hearing, but he had unfortunately missed the Kowloon ferry. His Worship said that the evidence was rather incriminating but Mr. D'Almada said he had a complete defence.

ANOTHER OPIUM CASE.

Charged with attempting to export 109 lbs. of prepared opium a Chinese was fined \$500 with the alternative of two months' imprisonment by Mr. Hazeland this morning. Mr. F. T. Perry, Customs Examiner at Kowloon station, said defendant was a passenger to Cheung Mak Ton in Chinese territory, and was found with the opium concealed in 20 small tin about his waist. He offered the searcher the opium and a bribe of \$1.65.

OPIUM RUNNING BY EUROPEAN.

A LIGHT SENTENCE.

When judgment came to be given against Sam Newhouse this morning for importing opium into the Colony, the Captain Superintendent of Police handed to the Magistrate a statement the defendant had made to him.

Mr. Hazeland, sentencing defendant \$1,000 or three months' imprisonment, remarked that the scheme of getting opium into China via Japan, a scheme which gave easier facilities, was an old one. Of course it was a gamble for these men who knew exactly what was going to happen if the gamble was a failure, in which case they would be liable to a big fine. It was a sordid matter.

The charge was of importing 230 lbs. of opium on the "Sue Maru".

PROSECUTIONS UNDER THE POISONS ORDINANCE.

Mr. Shenton appeared to defend in four summonses this morning in which Chinese were charged with committing offences under the Poisons Ordinance. He said he would like to take certain technical points more or less as a trial case. He understood that the same matter, in connection with the preparation called "Yohimbin," had been before his Worship previously but he did not know how far it had been thrashed out by his Worship. There had been certain cases at home taken by the British pharmacopoeia. Their whole attitude depended upon what Dr. McKenny would say. It was purely a question of fact.

In answer to Mr. Hazeland, Mr. Shenton said he had not read his judgment in the previous case.

The hearing was adjourned sine die.

ALLEGED UNREGISTERED CHINESE CLUB.

Six Chinese were charged before Mr. H. Hazeland yesterday with carrying on a club, not being registered, at 24 Connaught Road West.

Mr. G. N. Orme, of the Crown Solicitor's Office, prosecuted, defendants being represented by Mr. J. H. Gardner, Mr. Ott, Kong Sing, and Mr. A. M. Preston.

Mr. Orme said he proposed to prove by documents he would put in that the premises were being kept as a club affiliated to or connected with the "Chun Po Tung" and "Kong Wo Tang" societies in China. The fact of defendants belonging to the club would bring them within the provisions of Ordinance 47. He was not suggesting anything against the aims of the society, which seemed to be of a benevolent character.

Mr. Orme then put in the documents. The case was adjourned.

GARMENTS FOR THE TROOPS.

This week the following garments have been sent home to Mrs. Edou, Jacksons Work Society, 94 Marlborough Mansions, West Hampstead, N.W., from the Women of Hongkong and Macao (including "Our Little Bit Workers' Society," Kowloon), for distribution amongst the soldiers and sailors:

Seventeen mufflers, 30 pairs mittens, 20 helmets, 6 pairs knee-caps, 12 pairs waistcoats, 1 doz. pair socks, and 2 pairs long stockings.

Three parcels of women's and children's clothes to Mrs. Le Fry, Vice-President S.S.F.A. Hoxton Branch, The Maurice Hotel, Britannia Street, Hoxton, N.

A bundle of coats, skirts, blouses, underclothing, etc., was sent to Miss Vivian, Marlow Hotel, 22, Herbert Street, Hoxton, E., through the courtesy of Messrs. Shaw, Tones & Co.

GROUP.

EVERY young child is susceptible to croup. Don't wait until this dreadful disease attacks your little one before you prepare for it. It comes in the night when children's sleep is usually closed, and this alone should be a warning. Get and keep Chamberlain's Cough Remedy on hand. It never fails, acts quickly and is absolutely harmless. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE BANKRUPT BANK.

APPLICATION FOR ANNULLMENT OF PETITION.

The Chief Justice Sir Wm. Rees Davies, sitting in the Supreme Court resumed the hearing to-day, of the motion by Mui Fun Chi to annul the bankruptcy petition in respect of the Cheong On Bank.

Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. Shenton, of Messrs. Dawson, Looker, Deacon and Harston's office) appeared on behalf of Mui Fun Chi, the applicant. Mr. G. A. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley) appeared for the Official Receiver, Mr. Carmichael who opposed the motion; and Mr. G. B. R. Beavis, of Messrs. Wilkinson and O'Neil, and Mr. Leo D'Almada, represented certain creditors.

Mr. Alabaster referred to the affidavit of Hui Shing, an employee of the Bank. Counsel said that yesterday his Lordship suggested that Hui Shing should be called in respect of a statement regarding his position in the firm. Apparently, said Counsel, Hui Shing was the only person who was not available to be called for cross-examination.

Mr. Potter, interposing, said the man would be sent for. He was at present in Kwangai and it would take some little time to communicate with him. Apparently, Mr. Alabaster was suggesting he had doctored. Counsel added there was no legal right to cross-examine but he would not stand on that, as he was quite anxious that Hui Shing should be called.

The Chief Justice pointed out to Mr. Alabaster that it was important that he should establish that Hui Shing had the control or management of the business. In his affidavit he said he had not such control.

Mr. Alabaster thought that point should be adjourned, and proceeded to deal with other aspects of the case. He quoted a letter written on behalf of the Bank, which concluded with an enquiry after the health of the respondent. A shoet specimen of report courteous to a dunning letter," observed Counsel.

At the midway interval his Lordship adjourned—the hearing—until—Monday morning.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman, V.D.

LIEUT.

Pte. T. B. Johnston is granted leave of absence from 9.1.16 to 9.1.16.

Lt. Col. C. M. Alport's leave of absence is extended for the duration of the war.

PARADES.

Parades for Saturday, 8th instant:—

7.30 a.m. Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers, as detailed in Signalling Section notice dated 8.12.15.

2.30 p.m.—Musketry at King's Park Range, as detailed in Corps Orders No. 3 dated 3.1.16 and 1.16. The N.C.O. of Signalling Section will detail men to attend for telephone duty.

DETAILS.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon, On duty until to-morrow morning 8. K. V. R.

On duty to-morrow until 15th inst. No. 2 Section Artillery Battery.

On duty to-morrow night 8. K. V. R.

On duty to-morrow night Scouts Company.

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THE REVOLT IN YUNNAN.

THE REBELS' MANIFESTO.

THEIR CASE AGAINST YUAN SHIH-KAI.

A lengthy manifesto, bearing the signatures of Tang Chai-yao and Jen Kuei-sheng, Chiang-shan, and Governor of Yunnan respectively, and Liu Hsien-shih, Military Commissioner of Kweichow, has been issued. The gist of its contents is as follows:—

Owing to misgovernment in the latter part of the Manchu Dynasty, the life of our nation was seriously threatened. Our people, encountering difficulties in their struggle for existence and lamenting the imminent approach of the date of their extinction, rose in a body and established the Republic. For the sake of unity, Yuan was elected President. During the first two years of the Republic, patriotic persons did not grudge making every sacrifice in assisting Yuan to establish the stability of government.

They did so not with the selfish motive of serving the interests of one person, but in the hope that the tottering nation might be saved from collapse.

The Manifesto then emphatically points out what it describes as the utter disregard by Yuan of the welfare of the nation during the four years he has ruled, for not a single bright spot is to be found in the policy he has pursued since he accepted the trust of the people. On the contrary, it says, he has done everything in his power for the aggrandisement of himself and his family, using unscrupulous means and playing treacherous and cowardly tricks in crushing the Parliament, eradicated those opposing him, gagging and confounding public opinion, employing gangs of satellites and sycophants and banishing men of honour. Since he assumed office, new foreign loans exceeding 200 millions have been obtained and spent on accounts none of which can stand public scrutiny.

Since the outbreak of the European war, when the source of foreign loans was cut off, he has been energetically engaged in "raising the wind" within the country by means fair and foul. Tyrannical taxes have been introduced, home loans forcibly thrust upon the people, and extortions of money made under every conceivable pretext. He has offered exemplary rewards for the encouragement of able officials in the art of amassing funds. He has thus exhausted the fat in the pond, and poverty stares people in the face everywhere, but no progress is possible.

The money thus ill-gotten has all been devoted to buying the hearts of his officials and followers, and to precautionary measures against opponents at home. It is spent without the least regard to the interests of the State. Neither has any plan of defence against foreign aggression, nor has any preparation to offset the International economic competition ever been made.

FURTHER COUNTS.

Yuan is then blamed for having courted the contempt of friendly Powers by the display of his small cunning and despicable stratagem. His faults are then detailed: his disregard of the country's welfare, his indifference to the suffering of the people, his inability to suppress brigands and thieves, his failure in clearing the prisons of wrongly accused persons, his endeavour to curtail educational development schemes and to foster ancient customs, his monopolizing industrial pursuits and public rights, his efforts at fooling the masses by forbidding the publication of certain books and by advocating the adoption of Confucianism alone as the State religion, his numerous but chaotic and contradictory orders issued in the morning and changed in the evening, the law he has made is, contravened by himself, until the people no longer know what to obey, have lost all respect for it, etc.

Those who flatter and conduct themselves on the lines of concubines are at once exalted in position. Those who are honest and high-minded may lose their lives.

Then the manifesto draws a most gloomy picture of the future fate of the country which has been preserved not without difficulty and sacrifice and which should be saved from this dreadful fate by every effort. As that fool (meaning Yuan) is not paying attention to anything else but is greedily coveting the throne and the title of Emperor for his own felicitation, violating his oath and contravening the Provisional Constitution, hoodwinking our people and cheating foreign countries, giving a hint to his eagles and hounds and distributing his claws and teeth throughout the country, for the purpose of coercing our citizens to support him, and as he is deaf to all good and loyal remonstrances and prayers and true public opinion, agriculturists, merchants, scholars, travellers and others are all alarmed to such an extent that they suspend their respective avocations in expectation of the awful catastrophe.

Many excellent men have retired from court and robbers and enemies are bent upon creating trouble.

The Powers have given warning again and again, until they declare that they will strictly watch developments and prepare to take independent action at the proper time. In the internal administration of the country, it has come to such a pass that friendly Powers have found it incumbent to have their say. This is a most extraordinary humiliation and the greatest shame. Who can endure it? Who has caused this? To think that we should be reduced to such a deplorable state!

The latter part of the Manifesto contains quotations from history to show that territory may be ceded and the chief ruler may be so deposed as to call him-

self "the son of the conquering emperor," or that the blunder of the "Boxer Episode" may be repeated, simply because the autocrat is absorbed in self-aggrandizement and is oblivious to everything else at the time.

Yuan is then declared to be the traitor of the Republic and his tricks and machinations are considered to be proved to the hilt. Yunnan has decided to raise the standard of the patriotic army against the traitor, and the troops have taken oath to achieve success on the following four matters:—

(1.) To protect and preserve the Republican Form of State with the united effort of the citizens of the whole nation, and to make a revival of the monarchical system forever impossible.

(2.) To define clearly the authority between the Central Government and the provinces with the object of developing the freedom of the people in the provinces.

(3.) To establish a constitutional government both in spirit and letter so as to conform to the general tendency of the world.

(4.) To consolidate friendly relations with foreign Powers with the utmost sincerity, in order to perfect our qualifications as a member of the "Family of Nations."

The success or failure of this step is left in the hands of the Almighty. "N. C. Daily News" translation.

SPORTING.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG "B" v. Civil Service C.C. The following will represent Hongkong "B" on the Civil Service Grounds to-morrow, January 8th at 2.15 p.m.—T. E. Parnes (Capt.), G. E. Aubrey, F. H. Baker, P. R. Butler, G. Kennedy, Lieut. Col. Morgan, H. E. Muriel, E. E. Reed, H. H. T. J. R. P. Thurnell A. Whitmarsh.

Football Captain Suspended. At a meeting of the Hongkong Football Association held last evening, the Hon. Secretary reported that Capt. Coxon, who captained the R.E. team against the Navy on December 18th, had been suspended by the Referees' Board for a fortnight. The Board found that Coxon, adopted a defiant attitude towards the referee and used impulsive language, and that he failed in his duty as Captain of a team to assist the referee; further, that he persisted in remaining on the field after having been ordered off. For this reason the Referees' Board suspended the game with the Navy leading by two goals to nil. The Board also recommended that the result of the match stand good.

The Hon. Secretary, added the Board felt reluctant to prevent a man who was serving his country in wartime from his principal means of recreation for any very long period.

The sum of \$4.83 collected on Boxing Day and New Year's Day had been handed to the Tobacco Fund.

H. K. V. C. HOCK

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

DARDANELLES CAMPAIGN.

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S FINAL DESPATCH.

LONDON, Jan. 6. General Sir Ian Hamilton's final despatch covers thirty-eight pages. It describes minutely the operations prior to and including the combined action in the first fortnight of August, concluding with a striking passage showing that the supply of munitions and drafts was declining and that, without taking a heavy toll, nevertheless all ranks were cheerful and confident that so long as they stuck to their guns the country would stick to them and see them victoriously through the last and greatest of campaigns.

EVACUATION—UNTHINKABLE.

When Lord Kitchener on October 11th called for an estimate of the losses that would be involved in the evacuation of the Peninsula, Sir Ian Hamilton replied that such a step was unthinkable. On October 16th he received a cable recalling him to London as the Government desired the fresh and unbiased opinion of a responsible commander upon the question of an early evacuation.

THE AUGUST BATTLES.

The main feature of the despatch is the stirring description of the tremendous and hard-fought August battles of which have already been minutely recorded. The surprise of the Turks at such a complete, but owing to the intense heat and exhaustion of the troops through continuous engagements in the most difficult country and perpetual water difficulties, General Sir F. Stopford and the Divisional General waited to rest the troops.

THE FATAL ERROR.

General Sir Ian Hamilton says: "Driving power was required and even a certain ruthlessness to brush aside pleas for respite for tired troops. The one fatal error was inertia, and inertia prevailed."

Meanwhile the Turks were enabled to concentrate heavy reinforcements during that priceless twelve hours, and eventually Sir Ian Hamilton himself, who had previously remained at Headquarters, went to Suvla, to endeavour to put concentration of effort and purpose into the direction of the men ashore.

A GENERAL SUPERSEDED.

Fighting on the following days was severe and continuous. Several successes were achieved and positions won. The fighting quality of the men could not be surpassed but the strength of the Turks was steadily rising and the troops had to withdraw from captured positions.

General Stopford on the evening of August 15th, handed over command to Major-General De Lisle, because strong, clear leadership had not been promptly enough applied.

NO REINFORCEMENTS—A GREAT DISAPPOINTMENT.

The British forces were dwindling while the Turks had plenty of ammunition and drafts to fill their depleted ranks.

Sir Ian Hamilton thereupon cabled for 50,000 fresh troops. If these were sent immediately they could still clear a passage for the fleet to Constantinople. His disappointment was deep when he learned that reinforcements could not be sent.

BRITISH HONOURS FOR RUSSIAN NAVAL MEN.

PETERGRAD, Jan. 6.

H.M. King George has awarded eleven Orders and thirteen Medals to seamen of the Russian Black Sea Fleet for meritorious service.

TURKISH SAILING SHIPS CAPTURED.

PETERGRAD, Jan. 6.

In the Black Sea on the 3rd inst. a Russian torpedo-boat destroyer captured eleven Turkish sailing ships and took 40 members of the crew prisoners.

COMPULSION BILL PASSED.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, Jan. 7.

The House of Commons has approved the first reading of the Compulsory Military Service Bill by a majority of 295.

LABOUR CONGRESS AND CONSCRIPTION.

London, Jan. 6.

The great Labour Congress met at the Central Hall, Westminster, to consider the attitude of Labour towards the Compulsory Military Service Bill.

Every section of Labour was represented except the miners, who are holding a separate conference.

A resolution was submitted expressing the opposition of the workers to conscription, rejoicing in the magnificent success of the voluntary principle but affirming that the results of Lord Derby's campaign were insufficiently ascertained to warrant Parliament passing a momentary Compulsion proposal; nevertheless members might vote as they individually thought fit.

Mr. Hooge, M.P., said the resolution represented the views of moderate men and left freedom of opinion to the Labour Members of the House of Commons. He emphasised that if the Bill were rejected it would mean an election which was the worst possible thing that could happen for Labour as the issue would then be Compulsion pure and simple.

Several delegates, including the Railway workers representative Mr. Thomas, while denouncing conscription declared that a General Election as a result of the non-passing of the Conscription Bill would be a crime against the men in the trenches.

THE RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE.

RUSSIAN PROGRESSING.

Paris, Jan. 6.

A Petrograd telegram says that the operations are developing successfully for the Russians, against the enemy's strong defences in Bukovina, which part of the Armies of General von Gallwitz and General von Werde have been sent from Serbia. Nevertheless the Russians are progressing.

DISSENSIONS IN GREECE.

CHIEF OF STAFF THREATENS TO RESIGN.

London, Jan. 6.

A Milan telegram says it is reported at Athens that serious dissensions have arisen between the Greek Minister of War, M. Yanakitsas, and the Chief of the General Staff, General Dusanis, who threatens to resign.

The War Minister wishes to demobilise 15 per cent. of the troops in view of serious mutinies at Kavalla. General Dusanis opposes this and has annulled the War Minister's order for furlough for the oldest class.

FRENCH MONEY FOR GREECE.

Athens, Jan. 6.

The French Government has informed Greece that it holds at the latter's disposal 10,000,000 francs as an advance from a loan which is now under negotiation.

ITALY AND ALBANIA.

A COMMUNICATION TO GREECE.

Athens, Jan. 7.

It is learnt from official sources that Italy has formally informed Greece that her troops which have been landed in Albania will not, in any circumstances, cross the frontier of Northern Epirus.

THE "BARALONG" INCIDENT.

Washington, Jan. 7.

The Government is adhering to its policy of not intervening in the controversies of the belligerents, and will not permit American Naval Officers to investigate the Baralong incident under Sir Edward Grey's suggestion.

LORD MONTAGU.

Malta, Jan. 7.

Lord Montagu of Beaulieu (one of the survivors of the *Persia* tragedy) is still in bed, but is progressing favourably.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

(Wah Tse Yat Po's Service.)

THE YUNNAN DISTURBANCES.

Peking, Jan. 6.

A Mandate orders General Tsao Kwan to occupy strategic points around Yunnan.

GRANT TO KWANGSI FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

Peking, Jan. 6.

A million dollars has been allowed to the Government of Kwangsi for military expenses entailed by movements to be taken against Yunnan Province.

THE ENTHRONEMENT.

Peking, Jan. 7.

The first day of the first moon (February 3rd) is the day chosen for the enthronement of the Emperor.

The Government has ordered that all communications to foreigners should be dated as being in the year of the Republic while in communications addressed to Chinese the word *Hongchun* should be used temporarily, and not "year of the monarchy."

THE BANK OF CHINA.

Peking, Jan. 7.

The Bank of China has made a profit for the year amounting to \$800,000.

THE CHINESE MINISTER TO FRANCE.

Peking, Jan. 7.

Vo Wai Tuck, the Minister to France, has requested permission to return to China to explain important matters.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE "PERSIA" OUTRAGE.

MORE NARRATIVES BY SURVIVORS.

MALTA, Jan. 5.

Survivors of the *Persia* relate terrible experiences. After the torpedoing the *Persia* shivered and took a heavy list. Many of the boats were unable to get away, and there was no time for panic.

The boat containing Lord Montagu of Beaulieu also contained two other passengers and eight of the crew, of which number seven were rescued. They were absolutely lacking in everything, even water. The boat was without food for thirty-one hours. The occupants were utterly exhausted when picked up.

Lord Montagu is staying with the Governor. Lord Montagu, in an interview at Malta, said that three boats were smashed whilst being lowered, and many people were thrown into the sea. The *Persia* sank stern first. There were many severe explosions when the water was reached, and also fires. Lord Montagu was swept off the deck and sucked down. When he came to the surface he found himself surrounded by people struggling for life. He also saw three boats bottom upwards. Each person struggled to catch floating wreckage. After being in the water for several hours, during which time many died, he was rescued by the *Holt* liner *Ningchow*. The *Lascars*, he says, acted very well.

DELICATE POSITION OF GREEK GOVERNMENT.

SEQUEL TO ARREST OF CONSULS.

Athens, Jan. 6.

The position of the Government is a delicate one, as Germany holds Greece responsible for the arrests of the Consuls at Salonika. The Entente diplomatists consider it possible that the Greek authorities at Salonika will be temporarily removed in the event of an enemy invasion of Macedonia.

KING PETER AND GREEK HOSPITALITY.

Athens, Jan. 6.

King Peter has telegraphed to King Constantine his high satisfaction at enjoying the hospitality of "a friendly allied nation."

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

MR. ASQUITH INTRODUCES BILL.

NO CASE FOR GENERAL CONSCRIPTION.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The House of Commons was crowded for the debate on conscription. Many members on active service obtained leave to be present and were in khaki. Lord Derby was among those in the Peers' gallery.

Mr. Asquith, introducing the Military Service Bill, said that the measure was the result of the deliberations on Lord Derby's report, the figures of which were wonderfully encouraging and ought to convince both the Allies and the enemy that the people of Great Britain had their hearts in the war.

Speaking for himself, Mr. Asquith said he was of the opinion that no case had been made out for general conscription. The Bill could be supported by those who, on grounds of principle or expediency, were opposed to conscription. His pledge was given because of the overwhelming evidence that the married men, who were willing to serve were holding back in large numbers. If the assurance had not been given the whole recruiting campaign was in danger of breaking down. He emphasised that after his pledge was given he received no sign of protest or remonstrance.

Mr. Asquith considered that the number of unrecruited single men was a substantial and even a considerable amount, and said that Sir John Simon thought the figures might be reduced to an infinitesimal quantity. But he did not agree with Sir John Simon.

The Bill would be confined to the area to which the Derby scheme applied. The Bill provided that the unmarrieds and widowers without children, from 18 to 41, who had no ground for exemption, should be deemed to have done their duty to the State as if attested.

The Act would come into force fourteen days after the Royal Assent, and the appointed date would be twenty-one days after the assent. Enlistment was for the period of the war from the appointed date. Territorial enlistment for home service came under the Bill, the exemptions including men working in the national interest, men with dependants, and also men with conscientious objections to combatant service. (Laughter.) Mr. Asquith pointed out that a similar exemption was made by Pitt in favour of the Quakers.

The proposal was also modelled on South African and New Zealand legislation, but exemption would only apply to combatant duties.

The grounds of exemption had been carefully devised to meet all possible hardships, and a Service Tribunal would hear applications for exemption, with an appeal to a final London Tribunal. The Bill did not apply to Ireland. He would have been glad, personally, to have done without the Bill, but he considered it was necessary, and was sanguine enough to anticipate that it would meet with general approval. The group system was recommended to allow these men to attest.

Mr. Asquith's tone was most conciliatory. He concluded by expressing the hope that conscription would become a dead letter. "Let men come in now of their own free will." The military authorities would reopen the groups for that purpose.

Sir John Simon followed Mr. Asquith. He said he thought the Bill should be resisted. No one could say how many youths could be spared or how many were shirking. He expressed regret at his severance from Mr. Asquith but said that he regarded voluntarism as a vital principle in national life, and added that there were some Ministers still on the Treasury Bench whose opinions on the subject were indistinguishable from his own. He contended that among single men, there were large classes, such as sailors in the Mercantile Marine, who ought not to be reckoned. Consequently, no one could be so bold as to declare that more than a negligible number was left.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying to the criticisms of Mr. Asquith's pledge, said that without it the Derby scheme would have been an absolute failure. The Government had deliberately arrived at the conclusion that the Bill was necessary to win the war and a responsibility as great as the Government's rested on every member attempting to thwart its efforts.

Brigadier-General Seely was cheered when he urged "all to support the Government and thus give a message to our brave Allies that we were determined, with them, to suffer all in order to win a righteous victory."

Mr. Benson greatly regretted that his party could not support the Bill. Because Ireland regarded this as her war, she would make every sacrifice to win, but the Bill was unnecessary, and he believed we had more men than we could train and equip. He concluded by remarking that he would support Sir John Simon in any action he might take.

Mr. Hooze said the attitude of Labour would largely depend on tomorrow's Labour conference. He was grateful to the Premier for giving another day for debate and asked the Government for an assurance that the Bill would not be the preliminary to a permanent measure. Also, if Mr. McKenna and Mr. Runciman were behind the Bill.

LORD KITCHENER'S VIEWS.

In the House of Lords, Lord Kitchener, in a brief speech, affirmed that the voluntary system had given results far greater than could have been predicted. Recently, however, voluntary recruits

had failed to provide the necessary trained Reserves, and now the pledge given to the married men must be redeemed. He had hoped that the war might have been finished with voluntarism, which had done so well.

Lord Kitchener concluded by remarking that he did not consider the present change would be any derogation of the principle of voluntarism. It only affected one class of men, among whom were a certain number with a poor idea of the duties of a citizen. But while some were shirkers there were undoubtedly others not joining who had valid reasons, and the latter would be only too happy if the Government should decide their doubts. He was speaking as a soldier with a single eye to the successful conduct of the war.

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS.

The morning papers generally admit that Mr. Asquith has made out a case for the conscription of single men. The *Times* says that the Bill fulfils the pledge given and nothing more. The *Daily Mail* expresses the view that the speech has satisfied unprejudiced critics.

The *Daily Chronicle* remarks that if conscription is introduced it could hardly be introduced in a more unobjectionable manner. These represent the spirit of the comments of the other papers, with the exception of the *Daily News*, which thinks that a general election in a few weeks is probable.

TRADE UNION SUPPORT.

The Boilermakers' Society have decided to support the Government's Military Service proposals. It is understood that other Trade Unions are prepared to adopt the same course under certain safeguards.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ON RUSSIAN FRONT.

HEAVY ENEMY LOSSES.

PETERGRAD, Jan. 6. Desperate fighting continues north-east of Czernowitz. The Russians are steadily advancing. All the enemy counter-attacks were repulsed with the heaviest losses.

A Russian regiment captured 1,000 men and four machine-guns.

GERMAN ATTACK AT TAHURE REPULSED.

Paris, Jan. 5.

A communiqué states that the Germans, after a violent bombardment, attacked in the Tahure region, but were completely repulsed.

JAVA TEA TRADE AND THE WAR.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

The importers of Java tea have been asked to create a Tea Commission, with headquarters at Amsterdam, to co-operate with the Dutch Overseas Trust, and to draw up a list of bona fide buyers to whom tea will be exclusively sold. The Overseas Trust will be authorised to inspect the tea warehouses, shops and books.

M.M. LINER CHASED BY SUBMARINE.

MARSEILLES, Jan. 6.

The Messageries Maritimes liner *Karnak* was returning with the survivors of the sunken steamer *Adelia* when she was chased for several hours by a submarine in the Mediterranean. The *Karnak* zigzagged and escaped.

ENGAGEMENT WITH GERMAN ARMED STEAMER.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

It is officially announced that a naval expedition to Tanganyika attacked the German armed steamer *Albatross* and forced her to surrender after a ten-minute action. All the German officers were killed. The steamer, though in a sinking condition, was brought to port.

ENEMY SHELLS KUT-EL-AMARA.

LONDON, Jan. 6.

General Townshend reports that Kut-el-Amara was heavily shelled for an hour on Sunday since when it has been quiet.

REPORT FROM SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

ARTILLERY AND AERIAL ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Jan. 5.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports that on the southern portion of the front artillery has been more active than usual. Early in the morning, an attack on one of our advanced posts near Maricourt was driven off by rifle fire. A number of our aeroplanes made a successful bomb raid on the aerodrome at Douai. A German aeroplane dropped a few bombs on Boulogne, but did no damage.

AUSTRIAN AEROPLANES ACTIVE.

ARTILLERY DUELS.

ROME, Jan. 6.

A communiqué states that two Austrian aeroplanes attempted to fly over Verona but were driven off by anti-aircraft guns, and forced to retire towards the north.

There have been artillery duels at Monte Croco and Carnia, to the advantage of the Italians. The enemy attacked on Monte Saurchella, but was repulsed with heavy losses.

DO YOU COUGH?

DON'T overstrain the fine membrane of your throat in trying to dislodge the phlegm. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will accomplish this for you, and cure the cold that is causing it. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BALSAMIC COUGH LINCTUS.

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has, places it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phlegm, from its Tonic and Astringent virtues it prevents its formation, and allays irritation of the membranes of the throat and chest, rendering these delicate parts susceptible of future irritation and disease.

\$1.00 and \$1.50 per bottle.

QUEEN'S DISPENSARY.

HARPER & Co., Ltd.

TEL. 492. 31, Queen's Road Central.

THE HANDY BOAT FOR MACAO.

THE S.S. "QUEEN CHOW"

THE ONLY BOAT LEAVING AT 5 P.M. EVERY DAY.

Back again by noon on the following day.

SUNDAY—Leaves Macao 1.30 P.M. Arrives Hongkong about 6 P.M.

FARES—First Class \$2 Single; \$3 Return (Saloon).

First Class \$1 " \$1.50 " (Saloon) for Chinese.

Second Class 50 cts. Single; \$1 Return.

Electric Fan throughout. First Class Attention. Ample Saloons and Cabin Accommodation.

Passengers may sleep on board without additional charge on return to Macao only.

TO THE ARCHITECT AND TO THE ENGINEER.

"An ounce of demonstration is worth a pound of theory."

WE DEMONSTRATE WITH

"MALTHOID"

and we invite the Profession and others interested not only to witness our demonstrations, but to bear witness that "the results justify the claims made both as to material and methods of roof construction."

CHEAP! CLEAR! WATERPROOF! LIGHT! RAPE! SNOWPROOF!

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG.



THE LANCET SAYS.

D. C. L.

MALT EXTRACT.

Possesses all the salu-

factory Characters of a Malt

Extract that is concentrated

with Care, and with a due

regard to the requirements

that it is destined to fulfil.

THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LTD. EDINBURGH.

Price per 1 lb. Jar - - - \$1.00

2 lb. Jar - - - \$1.80

SOLE AGENTS:

Gande, Price & Co., Ltd.

6, Queen's Road Central.

Tel. No. 135

HONGKONG.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

FOR	STEAMERS	To SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NELLORÉ and YOKOHAMA	Jan. 8, at 11 a.m.	About } Freight and Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NELLORÉ and YOKOHAMA	Jan. 10, at 10 a.m.	About } Freight and Passage
LONDON & BOMBAY via NOVARA	Jan. 10, at 3 p.m.	See Special
LONDON & BOMBAY via KASHMIR	Jan. 10, at 3 p.m.	See Special

All the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

E. V. D. FARR, Acting Superintendent.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	To SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NELLORÉ and YOKOHAMA	Jan. 8, at 11 a.m.	About } Freight and Passage
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NELLORÉ and YOKOHAMA	Jan. 10, at 10 a.m.	About } Freight and Passage
LONDON & BOMBAY via NOVARA	Jan. 10, at 3 p.m.	See Special
LONDON & BOMBAY via KASHMIR	Jan. 10, at 3 p.m.	See Special

All the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

E. V. D. FARR, Acting Superintendent.

For BOMBAY via SINGAPORE and COLOMBO.

For TAMSUI and KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

For ANJING and TAKAU via SWATOW and AMOY.

For HONGKONG via PAKHOI.

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SHIPPING

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	To SAIL	REMARKS
HAIPHONG	Jan. 8, at 11 a.m.
HOIHOW & BANGKOK	Jan. 8, at Noon
SHANGHAI	Jan. 9, Daylight
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Jan. 11, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Jan. 11, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Jan. 13, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. 'LINTAN' and S.S. 'RANUL'.

For MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers 'Ushioh' and 'Tama'.

Excellent Saloon accommodation, midships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck aft on 'Tama' and 'Tama'.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS & CARGO.

S.S. 'Anhui', 'Chusan', 'Lungchow', 'Yungchow' and 'Shan'.

with excellent accommodation, midships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck aft on 'Tama' and 'Tama'.

For MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers 'Ushioh' and 'Tama'.

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SHIPPING

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, MANILA, the INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer: Tons & Speed. Leave Hongkong.

KIYO MARU 7,500-15 knots Sat. 8th Jan. at Noon.

OHIO MARU 11,000-17 knots Tues. 25th Jan. at Noon.

PERSIA MARU 9,000-17 knots Thurs. 3rd Feb. at Noon.

TENYO MARU 11,000-17 knots Tues. 16th Feb. at Noon.

MIYONO MARU 11,000-17 knots Tues. 23rd Feb. at Noon.

DAIREN MARU 11,000-17 knots Tues. 23rd Mar. at Noon.

ANYO MARU 11,000-17 knots Wed. 11th Mar. at Noon.

SHINYO MARU 11,000-17 knots Sat. 14th Mar. at Noon.

Proceeding to South American Ports. Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

First Class to London £71-10. Return (6 months) £190.

New York £84.

San Francisco £45.

SPECIAL RATES given to Naval and Military, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For Coronal via Japan Ports, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Bahia, Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso, etc.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.

Steamer: Tons & Speed. Sailing.

KIYO MARU 7,500-15 knots Saturday, 8th Jan. at Noon.

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to

K. DOI, Acting Agent.

KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Raffles Pier).

Telephone 791.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION. STEAMERS. Displacement. SAILING DATES.

MARSHALLS & LONDON. Via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID. SUWA MARU. THURSDAY, 27th Jan. at Noon.

VICTORIA, B.O. & SEAT. Via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & YOKOHAMA. SAITO MARU. SATURDAY, 15th Jan. at Noon.

AWA MARU. TUESDAY, 25th Jan. at Noon.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. Via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE. NIKKO MARU. FRIDAY, 14th Jan. at 4 p.m.

HITACHI MARU. TUESDAY, 19th Feb. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE. KISEN MARU. THURSDAY, 20th Jan. at Noon.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON. CEYLON MARU. MONDAY, 10th Jan. at Noon.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON. MALACCA AND COLOMBO. BANGALORE MARU. MONDAY, 10th Jan. at Noon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA. HITACHI MARU. FRIDAY, 14th Jan. at 10 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA. TOSA MARU. TUESDAY, 23rd Jan. at Noon.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

WEEKLY NEWS FOR HOMES

The Overland China Mail

FULL REPORTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Order before you leave, so that you may receive it while at home.

Price \$15 per annum, including postage.
CAN BE MAILED FROM THIS OFFICE.

The CHINA MAIL, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Ships in communication with Cape Diazular Radio Telegraph Station:—
Nipore

Inward Mails.

Europe (British Mail), Nipore, 7th Jan.

Europe (London 11th Dec., via Siberia), Nipore, 8th Jan.

Europe (London 7th Dec., via Siberia), Nipore, 9th Jan.

Australia, Eastern, 9th Jan.

Singapore, Mysore, 13th Jan.

Mails will close for:—

HOIHOW & HAIPHONG.

Per Yokohama, at 7 a.m., on Saturday, the 8th Jan.

SAIGON.

Per Saigon, at 9 a.m., on Saturday, the 8th Jan.

HAIPHONG.

Per Haiphong, at 10 a.m., on Saturday, the 8th Jan.

SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA & JAPAN VIA KOBE.

Per Yokohama, at 11 a.m., on Saturday, the 8th Jan.

JAPAN VIA MOJI, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO & CORONEL.

Per Yokohama, at 11 a.m., on Saturday, the 8th Jan.

SEANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.

Per Yokohama, at noon, on Saturday, the 8th Jan.

SAIGON.

Per Saigon, at 1 p.m., on Saturday, the 8th Jan.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Per Yokohama, at 2 p.m., on Saturday, the 8th Jan.

BANGKOK.

Per Yokohama, at 3 p.m., on Saturday, the 8th Jan.

CHIN WANGTAO.

Per Yokohama, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 8th Jan.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.

Per Yokohama, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 8th Jan.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.

Per Yokohama, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 8th Jan.

STRAITS.

Per Yokohama, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 8th Jan.

SWATOW, AMOY & FORMOSA Via TAMSUI.

Per Yokohama, at 9 a.m., on Monday, the 10th Jan.

STRAITS, BURMAH & INDIA Via CALCUTTA.

Per Yokohama, at 10 a.m., on Monday, the 10th Jan.

JAPAN Via NAGASAKI, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA & CANADA Via SAN FRANCISCO & UNITED KINGDOM Via CANADA.

Per Yokohama, at 10 a.m., on Monday, the 10th Jan.

SHANGHAI, NORTH CHINA, JAPAN Via MOJI, UNITED STATES, SOUTH AMERICA Via TACOMA, CANADA, UNITED KINGDOM Via VICTORIA.

Per Yokohama, at 12.15 p.m., on Tuesday, the 11th Jan.

STRAITS & INDIA Via CALCUTTA.

Per Yokohama, at 2 p.m., on Tuesday, the 11th Jan.

SHANGHAI & NORTH CHINA.

Per Yokohama, at 2 p.m., on Tuesday, the 11th Jan.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Per Yokohama, at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, the 11th Jan.

HAIPHONG, SAIGON, STRAITS, BURMAH, CEYLON, ADELAIDE, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADELAIDE, EGYPT & EUROPE.

Per Yokohama, at 3.15 p.m., on Tuesday, the 11th Jan.

SWATOW, AMOY & FORMOSA.

Per Yokohama, at 1 p.m., on Wednesday, the 12th Jan.

STRAITS, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, MADRERA & UNITED KINGDOM.

Per Yokohama, at 11 a.m., on Thursday, the 13th Jan.

JAPAN Via NAGASAKI.

Per Yokohama, at 9 a.m., on Friday, the 14th Jan.

SWATOW, AMOY & FORMOSA.

Per Yokohama, at 1 p.m., on Friday, the 14th Jan.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

(SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 55.)

Mr R. Chapman \$ 50

Mr R. D. Harvey's Fund:—

Collected by Master J. J. McKay (Kongkong):—

Mr. W. R. Smith \$ 5

Mr. W. R. Smith \$ 5

Mr. J. A. McDonald \$ 1

Rev. Duncan McLeod \$ 1

Miss Ann S. L. Dickson \$ 1

Miss Rachel C. Reid \$ 1

Miss Florence Langhorne \$ 1

Dr. Jessie A. Macdonald \$ 1

Master Jack McKay \$ 40

Collected by Mr. T. Carr (Kongkong):—

Mr. G. D. Fitzgibbon \$ 15

Mr. G. D. Fitzgibbon \$ 15

Mr. W. G. Lay \$ 20

Mr. W. G. Lay \$ 20

Mr. G. H. Fletcher \$ 10

Mr. G. H. Fletcher \$ 10

Mr. A. R. Pollock \$ 5

Mr. A. R. Pollock \$ 5

Mr. Tan Chuan Yung \$ 5

Mr. Tan Chuan Yung \$ 5

Mr. Hong Tek Mong \$ 5

Members of the \$ 1

F. P. Mission & Co. \$ 10.58

Members of the Customs Staff \$ 42

Collected by Mrs. R. Easton:—

Mr. G. J. Harman \$ 5

Mr. G. J. Harman \$ 5

Mr. A. R. Faine \$ 5

Mr. A. R. Faine \$ 5

Mr. B. Serin \$ 5

Mr. L. G. Briger \$ 5

Mr. L. G. Briger \$ 5

Mr. D. Clark \$ 5

Mr. D. Clark \$ 5

Mr. F. H. Bullock \$ 1.50

Collected by Mr. F. M. Crawford:—

Mr. F. M. Crawford \$ 10

Mr. F. M. Crawford \$ 10

Mr. S. H. Dutton \$ 10

Mr. S. H. Dutton \$ 10

Mr. G. H. Alcock \$ 10

Mr. G. H. Alcock \$ 10

Mr. A. Kam \$ 3

Mr. A. Kam \$ 3

Mr. W. G. Low \$ 10

Collected by Mr. J. P. Scott (Haiphong):—

Less diff. in exchange on Swatow Currency \$ 5.93

Collected by Capt. C. A. Mutton (Amoy):—

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Mutton \$ 15

Miss E. O'Sullivan \$ 15

Mr. J. Noble \$ 10

Mr. P. K. Hazlett \$ 10

Mr. G. F. Matthews \$ 10

Mr. C. S. Boland \$ 5

Collected by Mr. F. A. Page Patrick (Kongkong):—

Mr. J. Chipperfield \$ 6

Mr. D. B. Izatt \$ 4

Mr. H. C. Seimshaw \$ 4

Mr. H. C. Seimshaw \$ 4

Mr. H. C. Seimshaw \$ 4

Mr. F. A. Page Patrick \$ 10

Mr. E. F. Lyle \$ 10

Mr. E. F. Lyle \$ 10

Mr. C. H. Craig \$ 4

Collected by Mr. G. B. Worby (Amoy):—

Mr. G. B. Worby \$ 9.75

Mr. W. H. Bazley \$ 4.90

Mr. A. P. C. Hicks \$ 4.90

Mr. O. Watson \$ 4.90

Collected by Mr. R. D. Harvey:—

Mr. O. G. Fry \$ 10

Mr. O. G. Fry \$ 10

Mr. E. F. Lyle \$ 10

Mr. E. F. Lyle \$ 10

Mr. E. F. Lyle \$ 10

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To-day's Advertisements

GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LTD.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Data received. From. Addressed.

31st Dec., Shanghai Frank Wilson.

3rd Jan., Shanghai Frank Wilson.

Hongkong Station, W. F. SCHROEDER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, Jan. 7, 1916, 18

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK & COLOMBO.

THE Steamship "K. H. LAMBA" arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., Ltd., at Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Broken, Chafed, and Damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, 14th January at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th January will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. Agents.

Hongkong, Jan. 7, 1916, 19

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

January 8.

Typhoon, Dutch str., 2,444, De Lange, Moji Jan. 1, Coal—JAWA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

Yri Maru, Japanese str., 1,393, Matsumoto, Chingwangtao Dec. 31, Coal—Dowry & Co., Ltd.

Kohaku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,845, Moji Dec. 31, Coal—M. B. G. K.

January 7.

Sunghang, British str., 887, J. Robinson, Haiphong Jan. 5, General—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

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